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**RESERVE FORCES MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS
REPORT**

**Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Washington, D. C.**

1975

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RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS REPORT

FOR

FISCAL YEAR 1975

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

March 1974

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FISCAL YEAR 1975**

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**RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS REPORT FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1975**

INTRODUCTION

The Fiscal Year 1975 Reserve Manpower Requirements Report of the Secretary of Defense is submitted to the Congress in accordance with the Senate Armed Services Committee Report (93-385) to accompany H. R. 9286.

The Total Force requirement for major combat units of the National Guard and Reserve appears under appropriate sections of the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for Fiscal Year 1975. This Guard and Reserve Manpower Requirements Report translates the force requirements into Selected Reserve manpower requirements and indicates the planned mobilization utilization of all major combat units and certain other forces of the Selected Reserve. Policy and strategy statements are found in the FY 1975 Defense Manpower Requirements Report and will not be addressed in this report.

CHAPTER I

SUMMARY OF RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

This chapter provides a summary of total Selected Reserve manpower requirements for end FY 1975 and the Selected Reserve average strengths and end strengths programmed for each Reserve Component. Reserve Components Support (civilian and active duty military personnel) is addressed in the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975 and only Guard and Reserve inactive duty military manpower under this heading appear in the manpower strengths displayed in this report. This report follows the format used in the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975 for clarity and consistency in presentation.

Structure spaces or billets are those spaces in the Selected Reserve identified in a Table of Organization, Unit Manning Document, Unit Detail List, or other appropriate requirements documents. They are usually expressed as end strengths and used primarily to identify requirements and as a measure of personnel planning and procurement.

Paid drill spaces are the funded billets within the structure.

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In determining the need for forces, we consider the capabilities of our potential adversaries as well as those of our allies. This assessment does not distinguish between the Active Force and Guard and Reserve Components except on the basis of capability.

A credible conventional force option is vital to the deterrence of war and the attainment of world stability. To achieve this deterrent, the readiness of our forces -- size, capability and responsiveness -- must be clearly evident to our potential enemies, our allies and ourselves. Readiness implies combat effective forces, including the Guard and Reserve, capable of timely deployment after mobilization. A large force which cannot be deployed to deter a conflict or be used in the decisive early period of conflict due to low readiness is of little value.

We recognize the potential economy of large Guard and Reserve forces if brought to and retained at appropriate readiness. However, units which are not properly manned, equipped, trained, or supported do not make an economic contribution even if they are inexpensive. The size and structure of our forces are and should be assessed on the basis of combat capability needed and provided -- no more, and no less.

We have programmed some initial but obvious change in the Guard and Reserve force structure and paid drill spaces which are designed to provide a more austere but better trained and equipped force at increased readiness levels and with greater responsiveness to our perceived needs.

As a result of decisions by the Secretary of Defense and Congressional actions, the Guard and Reserve will have some reductions in force in Fiscal Year 1975. The decisions result from a review of specific missions and reflect the reorientation of priorities in our defense program.

The Army National Guard and Army Reserve division forces strength is programmed to be reduced 48,000 structure and 20,000 paid drill spaces by the end of FY 1975 for planning purposes. The reductions have not been apportioned between the ARNG and the USAR pending identification of units. In addition, the Army National Guard air defense units will be inactivated and the strength will be reduced 4,500 structure and paid drill spaces.

The Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, by consolidating six currently collocated C-130 squadrons into three squadrons, will be reduced by 390 military and 40 civilian spaces. These consolidations

will reduce overhead, simplify augmentation by structuring these units to be like active C-130 units, maintain capability, and result in increased efficiency at an annual saving of about \$2.7 million. The force structure in the Air National Guard will also be reduced by 4,427 structure spaces because of the phase-out of five Air Defense Groups and a number of aircraft and mission conversions. The reductions in active and reserve air defense units will better align these forces to be consistent with the threats we face. We cannot afford to maintain significant air defense forces to defend against strategic bombers when the threat is dominated by large numbers of strategic missiles. The impact of consolidating the C-130 units, the phase-out of Air National Guard air defense units and revised manning authorization is a net reduction in the programmed drill pay average strength in the Air Guard of 3,163 in FY 1975.

As a result of the consolidation of the C-130 units mentioned previously and reduction in crew ratios in the C-141/C-5 units, a loss of 812 structure spaces will be experienced. Revised manning authorization for the mobilization augmentee program, Aerial Port Units and Air Reserve Squadron Unit equipment changes, together with the demonstrated manning ability of the Air Force Reserve,

will provide a net increase of 1,909 structure and 1,546 programmed drill pay spaces.

The Naval Reserve is in the process of an extensive reorganization resulting from an effort by the Reserve Analytical Study Project which has been active for over 2 years. The restructuring, which has largely unitized the Naval Reserve, is expected to be completed in FY 1974, but it is anticipated that it will be FY 1979 before the restructuring is fully implemented with equipment in place. For FY 1975, the Naval Reserve force structure is being reduced by 4,455 structure spaces and 9,331 programmed drill pay spaces. As mentioned in Appendix A, the Navy is continuing the study of Naval Reserve Forces.

There was also a net decrease in the Marine Corps Reserve of 294 structure spaces because of force structure changes in the 4th MAW. A reduction of 3,032 drill pay spaces reflects the recruiting shortfall experienced by the Marine Corps Reserve.

Congress directed that the Wartime Information Security units in the Reserve Components be phased out by June 30, 1974. This will be accomplished and the end result will be a force structure reduction of 735 drill spaces for all components.

In summary, the Guard and Reserve are presently programmed to be reduced approximately 59,700 structure and 30,000 drill pay spaces.

Reserve Component manpower assets are divided into three basic categories. The categories are the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve. The sum of the manpower in these three categories makes up the total Reserve population, however the degree of vulnerability to recall and the readiness capability that exists in each category vary considerably. A brief summary of the role of the Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve, and their relationship to the Total Force, is provided below:

Ready Reserve

Consists of members on active duty, members of the Selected Reserve, and individuals in an active status not in the Standby or Retired Reserve. Members may receive pay for drills and active duty for training, earn retirement point credits and are eligible for promotions. The members on active duty cannot be considered a mobilization asset since they are already on active duty within the active force structure. The Selected Reserve

and other individuals in the Ready Reserve represent the major manpower source to augment the active force when directed. They are vulnerable to recall to active duty in an emergency, declared by the President in time of war or in a national emergency declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by the Congress.

Standby Reserve

Consists of members who do not maintain minimum Ready Reserve participation, have completed the Ready Reserve and active duty portions of their statutory six-year military obligation, or have requested transfer to the Standby Reserve. Members of the Standby Reserve are not eligible for pay; however, a small number who have been permitted to remain in an active status may participate in training and take correspondence courses for retirement credit and promotion. Normally, those in an active status are key Federal employees and certain others placed in an active status for cogent reasons by the Secretary concerned. Congressional action is necessary for mobilization of these individuals, and they may be mobilized only after an individual determination has been made by the Director of the Selective Service as to availability for active duty.

Retired Reserve

Consists of members who have been transferred to the Retired Reserve upon their request. Members may or may not be receiving retired pay. Members are vulnerable to involuntary mobilization as authorized by Congress.

Selected Reserve

This report will deal primarily with the force structure and the programmed and funded manpower of the Selected Reserve since this segment of the Ready Reserve is the primary source of timely augmentation of the active force. The individuals in the Individual Ready Reserve are also an essential element in the Total Force; however, a force structure per se does not exist for this group. Their importance lies in their availability to round out existing units or increase manning levels in ships and squadrons.

Primary emphasis regarding manning and equipping the Reserve Components is directed toward the Selected Reserve. The Selected Reserve is that portion of the Ready Reserve established in accordance with section 268, title 10, U. S. C. Members of the Selected Reserve are required to participate in 48 scheduled drills or training periods per year and serve on active duty for training for not less than 14 days per year unless a lesser period is specifically provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Programming and funding for Guard and Reserve Forces paid drill strengths are accomplished in terms of man year averages or annual average strengths authorized by Congress.

Average strengths mandated by Congress as programming floors are converted to end strengths by means of the Reserve Components annual personnel plans. They are the funded portion of the total requirement.

The programmed Selected Reserve Mobilization Requirements, programmed average strengths, and programmed end strengths for the Guard and Reserve are depicted below; followed by the manpower requirements for each component by Manpower Category.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SELECTED RESERVE MAN-
POWER REQUIREMENTS

		(Structure Spaces 000s)		
		END	END	END
		FY 73	FY 74	FY 75
Army National Guard	(ARNG)	435	435	431 ^{1/}
Army Reserve	(USAR)	275	276	276 ^{1/}
Naval Reserve	(USNR)	129	119	108
Marine Corps Reserve	(USMCR)	41	38	38
Air National Guard	(ANG)	104	103	98
Air Force Reserve	(USAFR)	51	52	53
TOTAL DOD		1,036	1,023	956 ^{2/}

NOTE: ^{1/} FY 1975 figures reflect a reduction of 4,500 spaces associated with ARNG air defense units but do not reflect the 48,000 space force structure reduction which has not yet been apportioned between the ARNG & USAR. Requirement totals will be reduced by the number of spaces eliminated from each component.

^{2/} Army force reduction deleted from total.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SELECTED RESERVE
Annual Average Strengths

(Annual Average Drill Pay Strength)

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>Funded Program</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
Army National Guard (ARNG)	388,025	379,144	379,848 ^{1/}
Army Reserve (USAR)	234,095	232,591	215,842 ^{1/}
Naval Reserve (USNR)	128,268	116,981	107,526
Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR)	39,076	39,735	36,703
Air National Guard (ANG)	90,379	92,291	89,128
Air Force Reserve (USAFR)	46,769	49,773	51,319
Total DoD	926,612	910,515	880,366

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SELECTED RESERVE
Programmed End Year Strengths

	<u>Actual</u> <u>END</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>Funded Program</u> <u>END</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>END</u> <u>FY 75</u>
Army National Guard (ARNG)	385,600	379,144	371,500 ^{1/}
Army Reserve (USAR)	235,499	232,591	201,350 ^{1/}
Naval Reserve (USNR)	126,206	116,981	108,313
Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR)	37,509	39,735	34,958
Air National Guard (ANG)	90,371	92,291	89,739
Air Force Reserve (USAFR)	43,785	49,773	50,165
Total DoD	918,970	910,515	856,025

NOTE: ^{1/} Although only the air defense portion of the 48,000 structure reduction had been apportioned at the time of budget development, it was assumed for budgetary purposes that the reduction would be applied 60% against the ARNG and 40% against the USAR. Drill pay average strengths and end strengths will be adjusted to reflect final apportionment of the force structure changes.

Army National Guard Selected Reserve Requirements
(in thousands)

<u>Manpower Categories</u>	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>	4	4		4	4	
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>359</u>
Land Forces	431	431	431	370	353	359
Tactical Air Forces						
Naval Forces						
Mobility Forces						
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>						
Geophysical Activities						
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>						
Reserve Components Sup						
Base Operating Support						
Crew and Unit Training						
Command						
<u>Central Support Forces</u>						
Medical Support						
Individual Training						
Logistics						
<u>Individuals</u>				<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>
Trainees and Students	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>
 TOTAL ARNG	435	435	431 ^{1/}	386	383	372

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

^{1/} A 48,000 force reduction has not been apportioned between the ARNG and USAR. Total figures and sub-element figures will be adjusted to reflect the change.

Army Reserve Selected Reserve Requirements
(in thousands)

<u>Manpower Categories</u>	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>						
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>146</u>
Land Forces	211	211	211	174	169	146
Tactical Air Forces						
Naval Forces						
Mobility Forces						
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>						
Geophysical Activities						
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>						
Reserve Components Sup						
Base Operating Support						
Crew and Unit Training						
Command						
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>48</u>
Medical Support						
Individual Training	66	66	66	58	56	48
Logistics						
<u>Individuals</u>				<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
Trainees and Students	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
 TOTAL USAR	 276	 276	 276 ^{1/}	 236	 230	 201

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

^{1/} A 48,000 force reduction has not been apportioned between the ARNG and USAR. Total figures and sub-element figures will be adjusted to reflect the change.

Naval Reserve Selected Reserve Requirements
(in thousands)

<u>Manpower Categories</u>	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>						
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>77</u>
Land Forces						
Tactical Air Forces	9	12	17	7	17	17
Naval Forces	93	79	59	97	73	57
Mobility Forces	3	3	2	1	2	2
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>						
Geophysical Activities						
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>
Reserve Components Sup	10	8	7	5	8	7
Base Operating Support						
Crew and Unit Training	5	5	4	5	5	4
Command	4	4	2	3	4	2
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>
Medical Support						
Individual Training						
Logistics	6	7	17	4	7	17
<u>Individuals</u>				<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Trainees and Students	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
 TOTAL USNR	 129	 117	 108	 126	 117	 108

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Marine Corps Reserve Selected Reserve Requirements
(in thousands)

<u>Manpower Categories</u>	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>						
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>32</u>
Land Forces	28	27	27	25	24	23
Tactical Air Forces	12	11	11	10	10	9
Naval Forces						
Mobility Forces						
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>						
Geophysical Activities						
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>						
Reserve Components Sup						
Base Operating Support						
Crew and Unit Training						
Command						
<u>Central Support Forces</u>						
Medical Support						
Individual Training						
Logistics						
<u>Individuals</u>				<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Trainees and Students				3	3	3
	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>
TOTAL USMCR	40	38	38	38	36	35

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Air National Guard Selected Reserve Requirements
(in thousands)

<u>Manpower Categories</u>	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>68</u>
Land Forces						
Tactical Air Forces	63	64	63	54	55	56
Naval Forces						
Mobility Forces	13	11	12	12	10	11
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Geophysical Activities	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Reserve Components Sup	3	3	3	2	2	2
Base Operating Support	*	*	*	*	*	*
Crew and Unit Training Command	3	3	3	3	3	2
<u>Central Support Forces</u>						
Medical Support						
Individual Training						
Logistics						
<u>Individuals</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Trainees and Students	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL ANG	104	103	98	90	93	90

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Less than 500 spaces.

Air Force Reserve Selected Reserve Requirements
(in thousands)

<u>Manpower Categories</u>	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>33</u>
Land Forces						
Tactical Air Forces	5	6	6	5	6	5
Naval Forces						
Mobility Forces	32	32	32	26	31	28
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>						
Geophysical Activities						
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
Reserve Components Sup	1	1	1	1	1	1
Base Operating Support	6	5	4	4	5	4
Crew and Unit Training	*	*	*	*	*	*
Command	5	6	8	5	6	8
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Medical Support	2	2	2	2	2	2
Individual Training						
Logistics	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Individuals</u>				<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trainees and Students	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
 TOTAL USAFR	 51	 52	 53	 44	 51	 49

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Less than 500.

CHAPTER II

STRATEGIC FORCES

The Guard and Reserve forces provide approximately two-thirds of the total CONUS air defense force units. A discussion of the rationale for restructuring Strategic Defense, Control and Surveillance Forces is summarized in the Introduction to this report and addressed more fully in the FY 75 Defense Report to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense. The threat and the strategy associated with Strategic Forces is discussed in the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975. The Selected Reserve Strategic Forces force structure is more thoroughly treated in Appendix A of this report.

Army National Guard

The reorientation of CONUS air defense planning results in the elimination of a Strategic Forces role for the ARNG by the end of FY 1975.

Air National Guard

The Air National Guard Strategic Forces support the Aerospace Defense Command with 14 interceptor squadrons and three radar sites in FY 1975. The interceptor squadrons will consist of six F-106, two F-102 and six F-101 aircraft units.

Air Force Reserve

The Air Force Reserve has less than 500 manpower spaces in Strategic Forces. These spaces represent individuals with assignments to augment active force organizations.

The following table displays a summary of the number of Selected Reserve units, the structure and funded manpower requirements for the Guard and Reserve in Strategic Forces:

STRATEGIC FORCES SELECTED RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Strategic Defensive, Control and Surveillance Forces</u>			
<u>Forces</u>			
ANG Interceptor Squadrons	19	19	14
ARNG SAM Batteries	27	27	0
<u>Structure Spaces (000s)</u>			
ARNG	4	4	0
ANG	21	21	16
USAFR	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Total Spaces	25	25	16
<u>Funded End Year Drill Pay (000s)</u>			
ARNG	4	4	0
ANG	18	19	14
USAFR	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Total Funded Manpower	22	23	14

* Less than 500 Spaces

CHAPTER III

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

The largest segment of the Guard and Reserve requirements is associated with General Purpose Forces. About 85% of all Reserve Components manpower is in General Purpose Forces. More important is the fact that about 45% of total U. S. General Purpose Forces manpower is in the Guard and Reserve. The threat and strategy associated with General Purpose Forces is discussed in the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975. The Selected Reserve force structure is more thoroughly treated in Appendix A of this report. A summary of the total Guard and Reserve General Purpose Forces is shown below:

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES SELECTED RESERVE REQUIREMENTS (in thousands)

	<u>Structure</u>			<u>Funded End Year Drill Pay</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
ARNG	431	431	431	370	353	359
USAR	211	211	211	174	169	146
USNR	104	93	78	105	93	77
USMCR	40	38	38	34	33	33
ANG	76	75	75	66	65	68 *
USAFR	37	38	38	31	36	33 *
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	899	886	871	780	749	716 *

* Change 4/30/74

The following summarizes the principal Guard and Reserve force structure contribution to the total General Purpose Forces.

Land Forces

Reserve Components units contribute about one-third of all divisions and about 65% of all Support Increments in Land Forces. These units are essential to sustained combat capability of the total land force.

Tactical Air Forces

The Air Reserve Force (ANG/USAFR) contributes about 35% of total Air Force tactical fighter and reconnaissance squadrons. The USNR/USMCR contribute about one-sixth of all Navy/Marine Corps tactical fighter and reconnaissance squadrons.

Naval Forces

The Naval Reserve Fleet contributes about 60% of the destroyers and 90% of the minesweepers in the Navy total force. The Naval Reserve also contributes one-third of the total Navy antisubmarine warfare land-based patrol squadrons.

Mobility Forces

The Air Reserve Force (ANG/USAFR) contributes about two-thirds of the total number of Air Force tactical airlift squadrons, this accounts for about 40% of total tactical airlift capability. The Air Force Reserve also contributes associate crews to the seventeen active Air Force strategic airlift squadrons.

The following tables display for each Reserve Component the force levels, the structure spaces and the funded manpower requirements for Land Forces, Tactical Air Forces, Naval Forces and Mobility forces.

SELECTED RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

Land Forces

	<u>FY 1973</u>		<u>FY 1974</u>		<u>FY 1975</u>	
	<u>Div</u>	<u>Support Increments</u>	<u>Div</u>	<u>Support Increments</u>	<u>Div</u>	<u>Support Increments</u>
<u>Forces</u>						
ARNG/USAR	8	27 2/3	8	27 2/3	8	26
USMCR	1		1		1	

Structure Spaces

(000s)

ARNG	431	431	431 ^{a/}
USAR	211	211	211 ^{a/}
USMCR	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	670	669	669

Funded End Year Drill Pay (000s)

ARNG	370	353	359
USAR	174	169	146
USMCR	<u>25</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	569	546	528

^{a/} Does not reflect ARNG/USAR Reduction and Apportionment of 48,000 spaces in FY 1975

Tactical Air Forces

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Forces</u>			
USNR/USMCR Fighter/Attack Sqds	19	18	17
ANG Fighter/Attack Sqd ^{a/}	30	28	29
ANG Reconnaissance Sqds	7	7	7
USAFR Fighter/Attack Sqds	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Structure Spaces (000s)</u>			
USNR	9	12	17
USMCR	12	11	11
ANG	63	64	63
USAFR	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	89	93	97
<u>Funded End Year Drill Pay (000s)</u>			
USNR	7	17	17
USMCR	10	10	9
ANG	54	55	56
USAFR	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	76	87	87

Naval Forces

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Forces</u>			
Destroyers	35	37	37
Minesweeper	24	25	31
ASW Patrol Sqds	12	12	12
<u>Structure Spaces (000s)</u>			
USNR ^{b/}	93	79	59
<u>Funded End Year Drill Pay (000s)</u>			
USNR	97	73	57

a/ Includes two training squadrons

b/ Includes manpower to augment active Naval Forces as well as to man NRF ships.

Mobility Forces

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Forces</u>			
USNR			<u>a/</u>
ANG/USAFR Sqds	54	53	53
 <u>Structure Spaces (000s)</u>			
USNR	3	3	2
ANG	13	11	12
USAFR	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>
 Total	48	46	46
 <u>Funded End Year Drill Pay (000s)</u>			
USNR	1	2	2
ANG	12	10	11
USAFR	<u>26</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>28</u>
 Total	39	43	41

a/ Incomplete pending completion of Naval Reserve restructuring of the Selected Reserve.

CHAPTER IV

AUXILIARY FORCES

The only Guard and Reserve Component Structure and Manpower Requirements for the Selected Reserve in Auxiliary Forces consist of Air National Guard weather units in Geophysical Activities. A description of Auxiliary Forces is provided in the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975. The structure and the funded manpower requirements for FYs 73-75 are about one thousand spaces.

CHAPTER V

MISSION SUPPORT FORCES

The Guard and Reserve Component Requirements for Mission Support Forces are summarized in the following table. A complete discussion of Mission Support Forces is provided in the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975. A brief description of the functions performed by Reservists in these categories follows the table.

MISSION SUPPORT FORCES SELECTED RESERVE REQUIREMENTS (in thousands)

	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u>	
					<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Reserve Component Support</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
USNR	10	8	7	5	8	7
ANG	3	3	3	2	2	2
USAFR	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Base Operation Support</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
ANG	*	*	*	*	*	*
USAFR	6	5	4	4	5	4
<u>Crew & Unit Training</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
USNR	5	5	4	5	5	4
ANG	3	3	3	3	3	2
USAFR	*	*	*	*	*	*

	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u>	
					<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Command</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
USNR	4	4	2	3	4	2
USAFR	5	6	8	5	6	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	37	35	32	28	34	30

* Less than 500 spaces

Reserve Components Support

The Reserve Components Support category was created primarily to consolidate active duty military and civilian overall support to the Reserves. However, there are some Reserve units which also are general in nature, and not readily relatable to a specific mission. The Naval Reserve manpower includes Reservists associated with the operations of the Chief of Naval Reserve, Naval Districts, Naval Reserve Training Centers, and Reservists in miscellaneous augmentation units, such as: Intermediate Maintenance Support Units, Naval Air Reserve Mobile Photo Units, and Naval Air Intelligence Reserve Units. The Air National Guard manpower includes guardsmen associated with the operations of the National Guard Bureau and state headquarters. The Air Force Reserve Manpower includes

Reservists associated with the operations of the Headquarters, Air Force Reserve, Reserve Regions, Reserve recruiting, and other administrative activities.

Base Operating Support

This category contains Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units such as Mobile Maintenance and Supply Squadron, Red Horse Squadrons, and Prime Beef Teams which can be deployed to augment or establish in-theater operational air fields.

Crew and Unit Training

This category contains Readiness Air Groups and Training Squadrons for the Naval Reserve, F-101/102 Combat Crew Training Squadrons for the Air National Guard, and one C-130A Specialized Training Squadron for the Air Force Reserve.

CHAPTER VI

CENTRAL SUPPORT FORCES

The Guard and Reserve Component Requirements for Central Support Forces are summarized in the following table. The Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975 describes Central Support Forces. A brief description of the functions performed by Reservists in these categories follows the table.

CENTRAL SUPPORT FORCES SELECTED RESERVE REQUIREMENTS (in thousands)

	<u>Structure Spaces</u>			<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Actual)</u> <u>FY 73</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u> <u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Medical Support</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
USAFR	2	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Individual Training</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>48</u>
USAR	66	66	66	58	56	48
<u>Logistics</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>
USNR	6	7	17	4	7	17
USAFR	*	*	*	*	*	*
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	74	75	85	64	65	67

* Less than 500 spaces

Command

The Naval Reserve manpower in this category consists of additional ship division, ship squadron and construction force regiment staff and augmentations to Navy Type Command staffs. The Air Force Reserve manpower consists of mobilization augmentees which will supplement active Air Force organizations in all manpower categories.

Medical Support

This category consists of Air Force Reserve Medical Service Squadrons and USAF Hospitals.

Individual Training

This category contains Army Reserve Mobilization Base and Training Units. These units consist primarily of Training Divisions, Replacement Training Centers, USAR Schools, Reception Stations, U. S. Army Garrisons, and Transportation Corps Terminal Station Commands.

Logistics .

Air Force Reserve Air Materiel Area augmentation staffs and Naval Reserve Ship Maintenance Activity staffs are included in this category.

CHAPTER VII

INDIVIDUALS

There is no structure authorization in the Reserve Components for Individuals, however, there is a requirement for manpower in the Individuals category. This requirement consists of the enlisted manpower on initial active duty for training. This manpower is undergoing the same training as active duty manpower and is thus contained in the same category. The following table displays the Reserve Components manpower requirement for Individuals. Individuals are discussed in detail in the Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1975.

INDIVIDUALS SELECTED RESERVE REQUIREMENTS (in thousands)

	<u>End Year Drill Pay Strength</u>		
	<u>(Actual)</u>	<u>(Funded Program)</u>	
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
<u>Trainees and Students</u>			
ARNG	19	12	16
USAR	4	6	8
USNR	5	2	2
USMCR	3	3	3
ANG	1	4	2
USAFR	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Guard/ Reserve Individuals	32	27	32

NOTE: Details may not add due to rounding

* Less than 500 spaces

APPENDIX A

GUARD AND RESERVE MOBILIZATION FORCES

The following charts display the current structure of Reserve Components forces. The results of the OSD study of "The Guard and Reserve in the Total Force" and the DoD "force interdependence" analyses which are currently underway could result in alterations to the force structure and mobilization missions of both the active and the Reserve forces. The scope and interest of these efforts have already been explained to appropriate Congressional leaders. These efforts are not sufficiently developed to impact upon the FY 1975 requirement for active duty, civilian, National Guard, or Reserve manpower.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

FY 1975 MOBILIZATION FORCES

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
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Land Forces

Division Forces

Divisions

2 Inf Div	CONUS	Deploy as additional land forces elements to meet major contingencies	NATO SEATO Treaties	Provide forces for NATO or Pacific area contingency	Worldwide
1 Mech Div					
2 Arm Div					
3 Inf Div	CONUS	Reconstitute the strategic reserve		Reconstitute the strategic reserve and assistance to allies worldwide	Worldwide
2 Inf Bde					

Support Increments

3 Inf Bde	CONUS	Deploy as additional land forces elements to meet a major contingency	NATO, SEATO and Mutual Defense Treaties	Provide required support to divisions deployed in a major contingency	Worldwide
6 Mech Bde					
3 Arm Bde					
4 Arm Cav Regt					

Special Mission Forces

1 Inf Bde	Alaska	Deploy for defense of Alaska			
1 Inf Bde	CONUS	Deploy for defense of Panama			
1 Inf Bde	Puerto Rico	Deploy for defense of the Caribbean Theater			

General Support Forces

1 Inf Bde	CONUS	Provide school troops for CONUS training base			
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UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE
FY 1975 MOBILIZATION FORCES

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Division Forces</u>					
1 Mech Bde 1 Inf Bde	CONUS	Deploy as additional land forces to meet contingencies	NATO SEATO Treaties	Provide forces for NATO or Pacific area contingency	Worldwide
<u>Special Mission Forces</u>					
1 Inf Bde	CONUS	Deploy for defense of Iceland	NATO	Provides defense forces in support of NATO	

NAVAL RESERVE

FY 75 MOBILIZATION FORCES

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>

Strategic Forces

Offensive

2 Submarine
Tender (FMM)
SRUs 1/

1 each coast
Strategic mission support by reinforcing active Navy SSBN Submarine Tenders, worldwide

Interim Offensive Forces Agreement

Maintain an adequate second-strike capability to deter an all-out surprise attack on our strategic forces.

Worldwide

Prevent the Soviet Union from gaining the ability to cause considerably greater urban industrial destruction than the U.S. could inflict on the Soviets in a nuclear war

General Purpose Forces

Second Fleet
Western Atlantic
Sixth Fleet

U.S. East Coast & Western Atlantic & Med

Maintain Atlantic sea lanes in NATO conflict. Provide tactical air and amphibious "projection" forces in support of NATO land war

NATO

Provide for initial defense of NATO Europe. Provide for the protection of Naval forces & shipping. Provide a strategic reserve

Redeployment worldwide possible. Provide a strategic reserve reinforcement of NATO in Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean

Maintain Med Sea lanes in NATO conflict. Provide tactical air & amphibious "projection" forces in support of NATO land war, particularly any Warsaw Pact initiatives against the NATO Southern flank

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
CRU 1/		Supports 2nd & 6th Fleets mission by contribution to deployable forces			
23 DD (NRF)	US East Coast	Same as active force DDs			
13 MSO (NRF)	US East Coast	Same as active force MSOs			
2 MSC (NRF)	US East Coast	Sole Navy MSC capability for shallow water mine countermeasures operations.			
22 MSO (ISNAC)	US East Coast	Same as active force MSO's			
2 CHB	US East Coast	Same as active NAVCHAPGRU			
11 MCB	US East Coast	Same as active MCB			
12 IUW	US East Coast	Same as active IUW			
2 COSRIVRON DIV	US East Coast	Sole Navy capability for coast riverine operations			
1 CVW	US East Coast	Same as active CVW (Squadrons: 2 VF; 3 VA; 1 VAW; 1 VAQ; 1 VFF)			
1 CVSGR	US East Coast	Same as active CVSGR (Squadrons: 3 VS; 2 HS; 1 VAW)			
8 VP Rons	US East Coast	Same as active VP Squadron			
5 VP Rons	US East Coast	Same as active VR Squadron			
1 VC Ron	US East Coast	Same as active VC Squadron			
1 TACRON	US East Coast	Same as active TACRON			

**OTHER
POTENTIAL
DEPLOYMENTS**

**STRATEGY
SUPPORTED**

**PRIMARY
APPLICABLE
TREATY**

MISSION

LOCATION

UNITS

SRU 1/
Provides Second & Sixth
Fleets mission support
by reinforcing a counter-
part Navy activity type.

FI Eastern U.S. Augment active CV crews NATO

CVW: Same as active CVW

- 3 VF Rons Eastern U.S.
- 5 VA Rons Eastern U.S.
- 2 VAW Rons Eastern U.S.
- 1 VAQ Ron Eastern U.S.
- 1 VFP Ron Eastern U.S.

CVSGR: Same as active CVSGR

- 6 VS Rons Eastern U.S.
- 4 HS Rons Eastern U.S.
- 1 VAW Ron Eastern U.S.

- 17 VP Rons Eastern U.S.
- 10 VR Rons Eastern U.S.
- 1 VRC Ron Eastern U.S.
- 1 VC Ron Eastern U.S.

Same as active VP Squadron
Same as active VR Squadron
Same as active VRC Squadron
Same as active VC Squadron

- 1 VRF Ron Eastern U.S.
- 1 HSL Ron Eastern U.S.
- 1 Combat

Same as active VRF Squadron
Same as active HSL

- Camera Gru Eastern U.S.
- 73 Surface
- Combatant

Same as active CCG

Ship Eastern U.S.
Same as active ships: Units
for CA, CG, CGN, CLG, DLG,
DLGN, DDG, DD, DEG, DE

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
6 AD	Eastern U.S.	Same as active AD			
16 Amphibious Assault Ships	Eastern U.S.	Same as active ships: Units for LCC, LKA, LPA, LPD, LPH, LSD, LST.			
4 Amphibious Tactical Support Units	Eastern U.S.	Same as active type: units for Assault Craft Units, Beachmaster, Amphib CB, Amphib Beach Group, AFDL craft.			
1 Special Warfare Gru	Eastern U.S.	Same as active NIW group			
1 EOD	Eastern U.S.	Same as active EOD group			
3 MSO	Eastern U.S.	Same as active MSO			
1 Inshore Minecraft	Eastern U.S.	Same as active Inshore Minecraft			
18 Mine Warfare Supporting Units	Eastern U.S.	Same as active types: MIN-FORSUPGRU, MOMAG, ABN			
22 Underway Replenishment Ship	Eastern U.S.	Same as active types: AE, AF, AFS, AOE, AOR, AO			
2 Repair Ships	Eastern U.S.	Same as active AR			
14 Minor Flt Support Ships	Eastern U.S.	Same as active type: units for AH, AOG, ARS, ATF, ATS, AFDM			
3 MOTU Attack Submarine Tender	Eastern U.S.	Same as active MOTU Augment active AS crews			
1 ASR	Eastern U.S.	Same as active ASR			

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
Third Flt & Eastern Pacific; Seventh Flt & Western Pacific	U.S. West Coast East Pac & West Pac	Maintain Pacific Sea Lanes in NATO or Asian conflict. Provide tactical air & amphibious "Projection" forces to reinforce Western Pacific forces & in support of Asian conflict.	NATO SEATO Various Pac Mutual Defense & Aid Treaties.	Provide for joint defense of Asia (Korea or Southeast Asia). Provide for protection of Naval forces & shipping. Provide a strategic reserve.	Re-deployment worldwide possible. Provides capability for reinforcement of either NATO or Western Pacific forces.
		Provide crisis management or contingency force in Eastern Pacific & to reinforce Western Pacific forces.		Provide for joint defense of Asia (Korean or SEA). Provide for protection of Naval forces & shipping.	Deployment of entire force elsewhere unlikely due to need of U.S. naval presence in the Western Pacific.
		Maintain Western Pacific Sea lanes in NATO or Asian conflict. Provide tactical air & amphibious "projection" forces in support of Asian conflict.			

OTHER
POTENTIAL
DEPLOYMENTS

STRATEGY
SUPPORTED

PRIMARY
APPLICABLE
TREATY

MISSION

LOCATION

UNITS

Supports Third and Seventh
Fleets missions by contributing
to deployable forces

CRU 1/

14 DD (NRF) U.S. West Coast Same as active force DDs
9 MSO (NRF) U.S. West Coast Same as active force MSOs
7 MSC (NRF) U.S. West Coast Sole Navy MSC capability for
shallow water mine counter-
measures operations.

16 MSO/MSO (ISNAC) U.S. West Coast Same as active Force MSOs

2 CHB U.S. West Coast Same as active NAVCHAPCRU

8 MCB U.S. West Coast Same as active MCB

10 IUW U.S. West Coast Sole Navy capability for
Inshore Undersea Warfare
Operations

3 COSRIVRON/ U.S. West Coast Sole Navy capability for
DIV coastal riverine operations

1 CVW U.S. West Coast Same as active CVW (Squad-
ron: 2 VF; 3 VA; 1 VAW;
1 VAQ; 1 VFP)

1 CVSG U.S. West Coast Same as active CVSGR (Squad-
ron: 3 VS; 7 HS; 1 VAW)

4 VP Rons U.S. West Coast Same as active VP Squadron

5 VR Rons U.S. West Coast Same as active VR Squadron

1 VC Ron U.S. West Coast Same as active VC Squadron

SRU 1/
Provides Third & Seventh
Fleets mission support by
reinforcing counterpart Navy
activity type

CV Western US Augment active CV crews
CVW: Same as active CVW

**OTHER
POTENTIAL
DEPLOYMENTS**

**STRATEGY
SUPPORTED**

**PRIMARY
APPLICABLE
TREATY**

MISSION

LOCATION

UNITS

3 VF Rons	Western US		
5 VA Rons	Western US		
2 VAW Rons	Western US		
1 VAQ Ron	Western US		
1 VFP Ron	Western US		
CVSGR:			
6 VS Rons	Western US	Same as active CVSGR	
4 HS Rons			
1 VAW Ron			
VP Rons	Western US	Augment active VP Squadrons	
10 VR Rons	Western US	Same as active VR Squadrons	
1 VRC Ron	Western U.S.	Same as active VRC Squadron	
1 VC Ron	Western U.S.	Same as active VC Squadron	
2 TACRON	Western U.S.	Same as active TACRON	
1 Combat	Western U.S.	Same as active CCG	
Camera			
Group			
Surface	Western U.S.	Augment active ships: Units	
Combatant		for CA, CG, CGN, CLG, DLG,	
Ships		DLGN, DDG, DD DEG, DE	
7 AD	Western U.S.	Same as active AD	
48 Amphibi-	Western U.S.	Same as active ships: Units	
ous		for LCC, LKA, LPA, LPD, LPH,	
Assault		LSD, LST.	
Ships	Western U.S.	Same as active types: units	
11 Amphibi-		for Assault Craft Units,	
ous Sup-		Beachmaster, Amphib CB, Amphib	
port Units		Beach Group, AFDL craft	
1 Special	Western U.S.	Same as active NIW Group	
Warfare			
Group			

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
5 Mine Warfare Supporting Units	Western US	Same as active types: MIN FORSUPGRU, MOWAG, ABN			
26 Underway Replenishment Ships	Western US	Same as active ships: AE, AF, AFS, AOE, AOR, AO			
3 Repair Ships	Western US	Same as active AR			
17 Minor Flt Support Ships	Western US	Same as active ships: ARS, ATF, ATS.			
3 MOUTs	Western US	Same as active MOWU			
12 Attack Submarine Tenders	Western US	Same as active AS			
1 ASR	Western US	Same as active ASR			
<u>Mobility Forces</u>					
		All units in this mission area, primarily Military Sealift Command, are under development as part of the Naval Reserve restructuring			

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES--MARINE CORPS

IV MAF (4th MarDiv/Wing) CONUS

Naval Reserve personnel assigned to Navy billets in Marine Corps Reserve Units of the IV MAF

OTHER
POTENTIAL
DEPLOYMENTS

STRATEGY
SUPPORTED

PRIMARY
APPLICABLE
TREATY

MISSION

LOCATION

UNITS

MISSION SUPPORT
FORCES

Reserve Components
Support

Operate installations
where mission forces
are the principal tenant

ORU 1/ 15 Amphibious Base	US	Same as active Phib Base.
2 CB Center	US	Same as active CB Center
9 Submarine Base	US	Same as active Sub Base
51 NAS/NAF	US	Same as active NAS/NAF
21 Intermediate Maintenance Activities	US	Same as active IMA

Remaining units in this mission area, primarily
Naval Operating Bases and Stations, are under
development as part of the Naval Reserve
restructuring.

OTHER
POTENTIAL
DEPLOYMENTS

STRATEGY
SUPPORTED

PRIMARY
APPLICABLE
THEATY

MISSION

LOCATION

UNITS

Crew & Unit
Training

Provide training to, or evaluation of, organized crews & units for performance of a specific mission.

SRU 1/
6 RAG's US Same as active RAG

Remaining units in this mission area, primarily Fleet Training Centers and Groups, are under development as part of the Naval Reserve restructuring.

Command

Command activities which are an integral part of Mission Forces

GRU 1/
5 NRF DD Ron US East/West Same as active DESRON staff
Staffs Coast
7 NRF Mine US East/West Same as active MINDIV staff
Div Staffs Coast
10 Construc- US East/West Same as active Brigade and
tion Force Coast
Staffs (1
Brigade &
9 Regiment)

ORU 1/
19 Surface US Same as active staffs
Combatant (TYCOM, Groups, Squadrons)
Staff
1 Mine War- US Same as active Navy TYCOM
fare Staff

**OTHER
POTENTIAL
DEPLOYMENTS**

**STRATEGY
SUPPORTED**

**PRIMARY
APPLICABLE
TREATY**

MISSION

LOCATION

UNITS

12 Service Force Staff	US	Same as active staffs (TYCOM, Groups, Squadrons)
22 Submarine Staffs	US	Same as active staffs (TYCOM, Groups, Squadrons)
15 Amphibious Force Staffs	US	Same as active staffs (TYCOM, Groups, Squadrons)
31 Naval Air Forces Staffs	US	Same as active staffs (TYCOM, Carrier Wings, PATWINGS)
39 ASW OPCON	US	Same as active ASW OPCON

Remaining units in this mission area, primarily Major Fleet/Force Commands and Major Unified Shore Commands, are under development as part of the Naval Reserve restructuring.

CENTRAL SUPPORT FORCES

Activities which provide common support services not easily associated with a single defense mission.

Individual Training

SRU 1/6 Training Rons	US	Same as active TRARON
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All remaining units in the Control Support Forces are under development as a part of the Naval Reserve restructuring.

1/ NOTE: Unit Classifications. The Naval Reserve contains three basic unit types. They are primarily designed to be trained, mobilized, and employed as units;

o Complete Capability Response Unit (CRU): A self-contained unit designed to provide complete capabilities upon recall. Selected Reservists fill all manpower requirements, such as in a Reserve CB Battalion, or provide a significant proportion of a composite crew for such activities as NRF Ships and RESFORONS. Each is intended to have its own hardware now, or to employ pre-designed hardware upon recall. Unit hardware requirements vary from weapon systems or platform (e.g., NRF Ships or RESFORON Aircraft) to equipment and tools necessary for mission performance (e.g., MCB, CHB, and UDT equipment).

o Ship or Squadron Reinforcement Unit (SRU): A task-performing unit containing a mix of specific skills needed to bring an active Navy operating platform to organizational (Battle) manning or full complement. Each SRU is tailored to a specific ship class or aircraft squadron-type. In general, SRU's operate equipment and facilities of a Reserve or active force parent activity.

o Other (than Platform) Reinforcement Unit (ORU): ORU's are similar in character to SRU's except, by definition, they are tailored for activities other than ships and aircraft. Each ORU is structured to a specific type of non-platform activity and provides additional capabilities for such activities as a shipyard, air station, or staff. Like the SRU's, ORU's will operate equipment and facilities of a Reserve or active forces parent activity.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE

FY 1975 MOBILIZATION FORCES

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
General Purpose Forces					
4th Marine Division/ Wing Team w/Combat support/combat service support units	CONUS	Provide strategic amphib- ious reserve/sustaining base	None	Supports the over- all US strategy as embodied in the Nixon Doctrine & further defined in the current Defense Policy & Planning Guidance	Potential for worldwide con- tingency de- ployments

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FY 1975 MOBILIZATION FORCES

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Strategic Forces.</u>					
14 Ftr Int Groups (F-102) (F-101)(F-106)	13 CONUS 1 Hawaii	Restrict unauthorized overflight of the US		Surveillance and peace-time control of US airspace	Air Defense for contin- gencies re- quiring air defense outside the U.S.
1 Southern Defense (F-101) Alert Detach.	CONUS				
2 Def. Sys. Eval Group (EB-57)	CONUS	Defense Systems Evalua- ti n & ECM Training			
3 AC&W Rons	1 Puerto Rico 2 Hawaii	Performs radar surveillance and tactical control of air defense weapons			
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>					
<u>Tactical Air Forces</u>					
26 Tac Ftr Gps (A-7D) (F-100) (F-104) (F-4C) (F-105) (A-37)	25 CONUS 1 Puerto Rico	Employment of Air Power in coordination with ground & naval forces to gain and maintain air superiority.		Europe and Asia Strategies	Can be re- deployed worldwide

**OTHER
POTENTIAL
DEPLOYMENTS**

**STRATEGY
SUPPORTED**

**PRIMARY
APPLICABLE
TREATY**

MISSION

LOCATION

UNITS

Tactical Air Forces

prevent movement of enemy forces into & within objective area & seek out & destroy enemy forces & their supporting installations & attainment of immediate objectives.

To obtain by detection methods information about activities & resources of an enemy & to obtain information of a certain geographic area.

Refueling tactical aircraft under varied weather conditions

Conduct of counterinsurgency operations, psychological operation & unconventional warfare

CONUS

CONUS

CONUS

7 Tac Recon Groups (4 RF-101) 3 RF-4)

9 Air Refuel Groups (KC-97)

3 Special Ops Groups (C-119/U-10) (UH-1N)

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Tactical Air Forces</u>					
7 Tac Air Support Groups (O-2)	CONUS	Air operations in coordination with surface land and naval forces			
1 Tac Elect Warfare Group (EC-121)		Provides electronic warfare support, electronic counter-measures & elect counter-counter-measures in coordination with tactical air operations			
6 Tac Control Groups plus associated units	CONUS	Augment like active duty units			
<u>Mobility Forces</u>					
13 Tac Airlift Groups (C-130) (C-123) (C-7)	12 CONUS 1 Alaska	Provides immediate & responsive air movement delivery of combat troops & supplies directly into objective areas & logistic support of theater forces.		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
1 Mil Airlift Group (C-124)	CONUS	Provides designated airlift to military services.			

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>					
39 Weather Flights	CONUS	Augment like active duty units			
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>					
<u>Base Operating Support</u>					
19 Prime Beef Teams (R)	CONUS	Base recovery		European & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
1 Prime Beef Team (FF)	CONUS	Provide fire protection			
73 Prime Beef Team (C/F)	CONUS	Support worldwide contingencies, special operations, disasters, & other emergencies			
1 Red Horse Squadron (HR)	CONUS	Repair and construct base facilities			
<u>Crew & Unit Training</u>					
1 Fighter Intcp Squadron (Trng)	CONUS	Training Unit for Fighter Interceptor Personnel			
2 TAC Ftr Trng Groups (F-101/F-102)	CONUS	Training Unit for Tactical Fighter Personnel			

AIR FORCE RESERVE

FY 1975 MOBILIZATION FORCES

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>					
1 AEW&C Squadron (EC-121)	CONUS	Performs airborne radar surveillance & tactical control of air defense weapons		Surveillance and peace- time control of US air- space	Surveillance of airspace in contin- gencies requir- ing surveil- lance and con- trol outside of US

General Purpose Forces

<u>Tactical Air Forces</u>					
3 Tactical Fighter Rons (F-105)	CONUS	Provide reinforcement of tactical air capability in Europe and Asia		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re- deployed world- wide
4 Tactical Fighter Rons (A-37)	CONUS	Provide reinforcement of tactical air capability in Europe and Asia		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re- deployed world- wide

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Tactical Air Forces</u>					
1 Special Operations Rons (CH-3)	CONUS	Performs airborne counterinsurgency, unconventional and psychological warfare operations		Europe and Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
<u>Mobility Forces</u>					
4 Tac Airlift Rons (C-123)	CONUS	Airlifts & airdrops personnel & Equipment		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
16 Tac Airlift Rons (C-130)	CONUS	Airlifts & airdrops personnel & equipment		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
2 Tac Airlift Rons (C-7A)	CONUS	Airlifts & airdrops personnel & equipment		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
13 Associate Airlift Support Rons (C-141)	CONUS	Provides aircrew augmentation to active duty military airlift wings		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
4 Associate Airlift Support Rons (C-5A)	CONUS	Provides aircrew augmentation to active duty military airlift wings		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
1 Associate Aeromed Support Ron (C-9A)	CONUS	Provides augmentation to active duty aeromedical crew capability		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Mobility Forces</u>					
4 Aerospace Rescue & Recovery Rons (HH-1/HH-3/HC-130)	CONUS	Performs search, rescue, & recovery operations		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
44 Aerial Port Squadrons	CONUS	Performs air terminal services & inspection of airland/airdrop cargo		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
20 Aeromedical Evacuation Units	CONUS	Provides inflight medical care incident to movement of patients		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
<u>Base Operating Support</u>					
14 Maint/Supply Rons (Mobile)	CONUS	Provides maintenance & supply support for crash/battle damage repair to USAF forces		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
1 Civil Engineer Heavy Repair (Red Horse)	CONUS	Rapid deployment to perform base development functions		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>PRIMARY APPLICABLE TREATY</u>	<u>STRATEGY SUPPORTED</u>	<u>OTHER POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENTS</u>
<u>Crew & Unit Training</u>					
1 Specialized Trng (C-130)	CONUS	Provides combat crew training for both active & reserve aircrews			none
<u>Central Support Forces</u>					
<u>Medical Support</u>					
13 Medical Service Units	CONUS	Provides emergency medical treatment of war casualties, augments established medical units, performs casualty staging or provides medical treatment in non-fixed facilities		Europe & Asia Strategies	Can be re-deployed worldwide
<u>Logistics</u>					
6 AMA Augmentation Rons	CONUS	Provides augmentation for air materiel area functions & reconstitution sites			None

APPENDIX B . 1

GUARD AND RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS FOR THE SELECTED RESERVE

In this appendix, costs not associated directly to the Selected Reserve have been identified separately as they appear in the budget. Samples of such costs are pay for Category D personnel (members of the Individual Ready Reserve who are paid only for annual active duty for training), ROTC cadets whose pay is appropriated as part of the Reserve budget, and pay of officers of the Reserve Forces on active duty to assist in the training and administration of the Guard and Reserve under statutory authority. Pay for personnel undergoing initial active duty for training (Category F) is shown in the Selected Reserve figures as indicated by footnotes on each chart.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS
(Dollars TOA in Millions)

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>1.4</u> ^{1/}
 <u>General Purpose Forces</u>	 <u>424.8</u>	 <u>467.2</u>	 <u>472.0</u>
Land Forces	424.8	467.2	472.0
Tactical Air Forces			
Naval Forces			
Mobility Forces			
 <u>Auxiliary Forces</u>			
Geophysical Activities			
 <u>Mission Support Forces</u>	 _____	 _____	 _____
Reserve Components Sup			
Base Operating Support			
Crew and Unit Training			
Command			
 <u>Central Support Forces</u>	 <u>121.3</u>	 <u>129.2</u>	 <u>142.5</u>
Medical Support			
Individual Training	121.3	129.2	142.5
Logistics			
	=====	=====	=====
Total ARNG Selected Reserve	551.5	602.0	615.9
g 265, 10 USC Officers	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.8</u>
	=====	=====	=====
Total NGPA	556.5	607.5	621.7

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Individual Training includes Pay Group F costs.
^{1/} Partial year costs during phase out.

ARMY RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS
(Dollars TOA in Millions)

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>			
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>219.6</u>	<u>242.8</u>	<u>241.4</u>
Land Forces	219.6	242.8	241.4
Tactical Air Forces			
Naval Forces			
Mobility Forces			
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>			
Geophysical Activities			
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	_____	_____	_____
Reserve Components Sup			
Base Operating Support			
Crew and Unit Training			
Command			
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>171.0</u>	<u>190.0</u>	<u>187.8</u>
Medical Support			
Individual Training	171.0	190.0	187.8
Logistics			

TOTAL USAR Selected Reserve	390.5	432.7	429.2
Pay Group D	19.4	23.3	25.0
ROTC	25.4	36.0	34.3
\$ 265, 10 USC Officers	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>
TOTAL RPA	437.9	494.1	490.6

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Individual Training includes Pay Group F costs.

NAVAL RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS
(Dollars TOA in Millions)

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>	<u>167.6</u>	<u>146.1</u>	<u>122.3</u>
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	167.6	145.1	122.3
Land Forces			
Tactical Air Forces	13.3	26.2	26.6
Naval Forces ^{1/}	151.2	114.1	91.8
Mobility Forces	3.1	4.4	4.3
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>			
Geophysical Activities			
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>26.9</u>
Reserve Components Sup	15.7	20.5	18.2
Base Operating Support			
Crew and Unit Training	13.0	5.9	4.2
Command	7.0	8.7	4.4
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>25.6</u>
Medical Support			
Individual Training			
Logistics	5.1	9.9	25.6
Total USNR Selected Reserve	208.4	190.0	174.8
Pay Group D	2.5	2.6	2.7
Section 265	5.4	5.8	6.7
ROC/ROTC	15.9	24.9	25.5
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
TOTAL RPN	232.2	223.3	209.7

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

^{1/} Includes Category F Personnel

MARINE CORPS RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS
(Dollars TOA in Millions)

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>			
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>41.6</u>	<u>43.9</u>
Land Forces	26.7	28.4	30.1
Tactical Air Forces	12.4	13.2	13.8
Naval Forces			
Mobility Forces			
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>			
Geophysical Activities			
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Reserve Components Sup			
Base Operating Support			
Crew and Unit Training			
Command			
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>21.9</u>
Medical Support			
Individual Training	23.8	16.6	21.9
Logistics	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total USMCR Selected Reserve	62.9	58.1	65.8
Pay Group D	.7	.7	.7
PLC/ROTC	3.7	4.3	4.5
§ 265, 10 USC Officers	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL RPM	68.4	65.0	73.0

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Individual Training includes PLC and Pay Group F costs.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS
(Dollars TOA in Millions)

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>31.2</u>
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>96.4</u>	<u>110.2</u>	<u>115.6</u>
Land Forces			
Tactical Air Forces	80.6	89.8	95.9
Naval Forces			
Mobility Forces	15.8	20.5	19.6
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>	<u>.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Geophysical Activities	.9	1.0	1.0
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Reserve Components Sup	3.3	6.9	4.3
Base Operating Support	.4	.5	.5
Crew and Unit Training	3.8	4.4	4.1
Command			
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>38.6</u>
Medical Support			
Individual Training	29.6	31.2	38.6
Logistics			
Total ANG Selected Reserve	161.8	188.7	195.2
§ 265, 10 USC Officers	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>
 TOTAL NGPAF	 165.0	 192.1	 198.6

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Individual Training includes Fay Group F costs.

AIR FORCE RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS
(Dollars TOA in Millions)

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>Strategic Forces</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
<u>General Purpose Forces</u>	<u>58.8</u>	<u>65.0</u>	<u>68.0</u>
Land Forces			
Tactical Air Forces	9.3	8.6	8.9
Naval Forces			
Mobility Forces	49.6	56.4	59.1
<u>Auxiliary Forces</u>			
Geophysical Activities			
<u>Mission Support Forces</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>20.4</u>
Reserve Components Sup	2.8	3.0	1.8
Base Operating Support	4.7	5.2	5.2
Crew and Unit Training	.4	.4	.4
Command	7.0	10.3	13.0
<u>Central Support Forces</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>26.8</u>
Medical Support	5.1	3.1	2.6
Individual Training	19.4	19.7	23.6
Logistics	.4	.5	.6
Total USAFR Selected Reserve	99.9	108.3	116.2
Pay Group D	1.4	3.6	3.7
ROTC	14.6	21.9	25.3
§ 265, 10 USC Officers	2.9	3.2	3.4
TOTAL RPF	118.8	137.0	148.6

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Individual Training includes Pay Group F costs.

APPENDIX C

SUPPORT TO ACTIVE FORCES

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Mutual Support Program consists of identifiable, concerted, working relationships between Active Army, Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve that are beneficial to one or more of the elements, in any combinations of involvement. It applies to both Active Army and Reserve Component commands and activities within the Continental United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. The program encourages extension of mutual support by fostering new concepts of association between the Active and Reserve Components of the Army, within available resources, whenever and wherever practicable. The objectives of the Mutual Support Program are to:

- Improve the mission capability of Reserve Component individuals and units by developing close relationships with Active Army counterparts for enhancing technical proficiencies, sharing current doctrine and techniques, and developing familiarity with equipment items of limited availability.

- Assist Active Army units in mission accomplishment through parallel employment of similarly oriented Reserve Component combat support and service support units or in direct mission support of Active Army combat units.

- Enhance the One Army through the sharing of experiences, facilities, and developing of common understanding among all of the components.

Mutual Support is a two-sided coin. On one side is a list of things the Active Army does to assist or support the training and readiness posture of Army National Guard units. This side is often documented and most people become aware of the assistance rendered. The other side, the one listing assistance and support rendered to Active Army units and installations by Army National Guard is often denied public visibility.

It is recognized that in most mutual support efforts, the Army

National Guard "receives" assistance initially. But, as the program continues, the Guard "gives" as much as it receives. One project in this category is direct and general support maintenance. A Guard unit receives instruction on maintenance procedures for Active Army equipment. Later, the same unit performs Inactive Duty or Annual Training at an Army Depot or Active Army installation to catch up maintenance backlogs. Units of each Army area have performed this type mutual support. The support has included Army Depots like Tobyhanna and support facilities at posts such as Fort Bragg, Fort Belvoir, Fort Hood, and others. ARNG Combat Service Support units have conducted complete warehousing and wall-to-wall inventories for Active Army installations.

While training at weekend Inactive Duty assemblies Medical units actually operate certain medical clinics and dental facilities. Military Police units are used to ease the burden for understrength Active Army MP elements.

An important on-going engineer project includes demolition of World War II buildings in the First Army area. Coupled with the demolition portion of the project is resurfacing of existing post roads and complete building of new roads in some areas.

ARNG units' participation in Joint Training Exercises is Mutual Support in both directions. The Guard units receive valuable training and experience; and, in some instances, the lack of availability of Active Army units to participate would require cancellation of the JTX except for the availability of Guard units.

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

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- Improve the mission capability of Reserve Component individuals and units by developing close relationships with Active Army counterparts for enhancing technical proficiencies, sharing current doctrine and techniques, and developing familiarity with equipment items of limited availability.

- Assist Active Army units in mission accomplishment through parallel employment of similarly oriented Reserve Component combat support and service support units or in direct mission support of Active Army combat units.

- Enhance the One Army through the sharing of experiences, facilities, and developing of common understanding among all of the components.

Support requirements during Annual Training has, in the past, caused a heavy drain on Active Army units. In an attempt to reduce the "summer hump" in these support requirements for the Active Army, and concurrently provide reserve units with mission-oriented, "learn by doing" training opportunities, self-supporting packages of units (Support Brigades and Support Groups) are being phased into the various training sites. Mission assignments and dove-tailed cycles (increment training) are established so as to perpetuate these self-supporting packages throughout the Annual Training period.

While training at Weekend Inactive Duty assemblies, USAR units such as Finance Sections actually disburse funds and prepare pay vouchers for the Active Army on their facilities. Hospital units locate themselves in the hospital on installations and assume full responsibilities by taking over the duties of the Active force. Engineer elements perform construction work projects on Army posts and in some cases where Active units are not assigned or located. These efforts are continuous and the examples are perpetual and hundreds can be cited.

The U.S. Army Reserve is somewhat unique in that it has structured units that support and take over Active Army missions daily and during Annual Training. Examples of these structural units are: Maneuver Area Commands, Maneuver Training Commands and Training Divisions. Maneuver Area Commands and Maneuver Training Commands develop and administer Army Training Tests while Training Divisions move into an Active Army Training Center and conduct instruction for trainees undergoing Basic Combat Training and Advanced Individual Training.

NAVAL RESERVE

The following are examples of Reserve training which have provided direct support to Active force missions:

1. Reserve Destroyers (DDs) deploy and operate with SIXTH and SEVENTH Fleets each summer.
2. Reserve units and individuals augment the Active forces in fleet exercises, i. e. , DDs OWENS and MC CARD participated in UNITAS XIV, joining in a four-nation, nineteen ship task force and participating in a major bi-lateral operational phase with the Brazilian Navy. Patrol Squadron (VP) crews participated in HALCON VISTA and CONDECIA AGUILA, a joint Central American exercise, and STRONG EXPRESS, a joint NATO effort.
3. Transport Squadron (VR) detachments deployed to Europe and the Far East for support of Fleet Transport missions.
4. During a six-month period each year, Naval Air Reserve Patrol (VP) squadrons operate out of Rota, Spain, assisting the Commander, U. S. Naval Forces Europe, in providing continuous surveillance of the Mediterranean and adjacent waters.
5. Naval Reserve Ordnance program conducted a study for the reuse of weapons containers for Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California, which resulted in an annual savings of \$180,000.
6. Members of the First Reserve Naval Construction Regiment (including Reserve Naval Mobile Construction Battalions 16 and 17) deployed to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, during 1973 expending approximately 57,500 man hours at NAVSTA, Roosevelt Roads, and Vieques and Anegada Islands.
7. Support has been given on a continuing basis to Naval Air Rework Facilities (NARF) Norfolk and Alameda in test flying and ferrying aircraft from the NARFs.

8. Reclamation in Lieu of Procurement (RILOP) programs have been established to revitalize a program which had been greatly reduced by the high cost of parts reclamation due to ever-increasing NARF labor costs.
9. KA-3 inflight refueling services have been provided for F-14 weapons test flights, and for numerous Fleet Squadrons and Replacement Air Groups (RAGS).
10. Participated in numerous flyovers to enhance Navy's recruiting efforts.
11. Intelligence units perform projects as assigned by Fleet Intelligence Centers, Pacific, Atlantic and Europe.

During FY 1974 approximately 7,300 Marine Corps ground and air Reservists serving on two weeks active duty training augmented Active forces during combined regular-reserve combat exercises, including NATO Operation "DEEP FURROW", the desert exercise "ALKALI CANYON" at 29 Palms, California, the 1st Marine Division field exercise "BEAGLE DANCER", and the infantry battalion cold weather exercise "ALPINE WARRIOR." Also during annual Active duty training, about 1,000 Reserve engineers provided engineer repair and construction support to Marine Corps bases at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; 29 Palms, California; Kaneohe, Hawaii, and El Toro, California. In addition about 1,200 Reservists received maintenance training from active Marine Corps units and in return assisted in maintenance and repair of ordnance, engineer, motor transport, general supply, and communications-electronics tractical equipment. During inactive duty training 4th Marine Aircraft Wing units provided flight support to active Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard units. Support included close air support, aerial delivery, artillery spotting, cargo and passenger flights, static displays, aircraft fly-bys, and participation in Air Force air defense exercises. Aircraft support during July through October 1973, for example, totalled 554 flight hours and 328 sorties.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Strategic Forces

ANG F-102 units: Pilots fly missions in support of F-102 Drone evaluation program. Provide pilot checkout in F-101 and F-102 aircraft for Active Force pilots at ADC Headquarters, USAF Safety Center and F-102 Drone program monitors.

ANG F-101, F-102, and F-106 units: Have an active role in maintaining control of United States and Puerto Rican airspace.

ANG AC&W units: Provide the early warning and control for special purposes such as surveillance of (a) Iceland airspace, (b) Florida airspace when the President is in residence at Key Biscayne, and (c) SEA.

General Purpose Forces

ANG KC-97L units: Provide air refueling support for USAFE tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft (Operation Creek Party). Provides air refueling support for Active state-side tactical fighter units.

ANG EC-121 units: Represents both aggressor and friendly forces in the tactical electronic warfare phase of JCS and TAC exercises. This one of a kind unit deployed to SEA in 1970.

ANG C-130 units: Provide airlift for SAC satellite rotation, ADC weapon rotation, A-7 crew rotation to Panama, and support of JCS exercises.

ANG C-123 unit: Airlift assistance for Alaskan Air Command.

ANG C-124 units: Provides for airlift of outsize cargo for MAC when not cost effective to transport in C-5. Conducted DEWIZ site support (POLAR CAP III) July 1972-August 1973.

ANG O-2A units: Provide airborne forward air controller support for active forces.

ANG C-119L units: Special operations missions flown in support of US Army Ranger School, Active Special Forces, and U. S. South Com (USAFSO).

ANG Tactical Fighter units: The ANG provides ferry crews for F-100 aircraft going overseas (Project Peace Arbor) and occasionally trains Active Air Force and Air Force Reserve F-105 pilots. One unit supports the U. S. Army DSE mission at the White Sands Missile Range.

ANG Tactical Reconnaissance units: Are tasked to provide disaster reconnaissance and pollution surveillance. Respond to fast breaking actions such as lost personnel and situations requiring the commitment of military forces under applicable law.

ANG Mobil Com units: Provide communications support to the Air Force Component Commander during JCS-sponsored exercises. Provides Emergency Mission support by providing personnel and/or equipment in support of Active mission requirements. Provide daily range support communications for range in Utah. Another unit provides year-round support to the AFCS mission at Maxwell AFB Alabama.

ANG E & I Squadrons: Perform installation and maintenance of ground communication-electronics equipment at Air Force locations on a world-wide basis.

ANG TAC Control units: Participate in JCS exercises. Provide radar control and surveillance requirement necessary to conduct air operations in a contingency area. One unit provided personnel, equipment and facilities in support of TAC exercise (Cornet ACE).

All Tactical units: Participate in JCS exercises. Exotic Dancer VI, Gallant Hand 73, Brave Shield VI, and Ember Dawn V are examples.

Mission Support Forces

ANG Civil Eng. units: ANG units deploy to USAF installations in CONUS, Alaska, Europe, Puerto Rico, Korea. Typical projects include building rehab, pavement repairs, building renovation and erection, barrier installation, minor construction projects and general facilities maintenance.

Central Support Forces

ANG 133rd Field Training Flight: Provides training support to Air Training Command in their support of the Military Assistance Program where the ANG is the sole user of a weapon system. Training provided USAF personnel on an as-required-basis.

ANG NCO Academy: Provides professional training for USAF, ANG, and USAFR Non-Commissioned Officers.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Air Force Reserve conducts numerous missions and exercises which directly support active force missions. These are performed by Reserve members of units and by individuals training as mobilization augmentees. The Air Force Reserve aircraft, in calendar year 1973, flew 6,316 missions in support of active units totalling 37,168 flying hours. During this time, the Reserve crews airlifted 5,832 tons of cargo over 5 and 1/2 million ton-miles and carried 65,350 passengers over 68 million passenger-miles. They also airdropped 354 tons of cargo and 31,900 paratroopers.

General Purpose Forces

Tactical Air Forces

1. C-130 units move Strategic Air Command crews and maintenance personnel into and out of dispersal bases around the country on a scheduled basis. During CY 73 1,300 flying hours were devoted to this mission.
2. Airlift support in the rotation of ADC conventional weapons and missiles was accomplished by C-130 and C-123 aircraft flying 130 hours.
3. Air Force Reserve C-123 crews and aircraft are stationed in the Panama Canal Zone where they flew 710 hours in 1973 in direct support of SouthCom. This mission supports USCINCSO plans for disaster relief, evacuation of US Nationals from Latin American nations as necessary, aerial reconnaissance, search and rescue, night illumination and airdrops/airland tactical operations in defense of the Panama Canal. C-130 aircraft, operating in Puerto Rico, contributed to eradication of the screw-worm in that area dropping 405 million flies for the Department of Agriculture. 676 hours were expended by C-7 and 494 hours of C-130 in support of this mission.
5. C-123 aircraft sprayed over 440,000 acres of land in the US.

6. EC-121 aircraft support ADC in random station manning in the Atlantic and Caribbean.
7. Support for exercises conducted by the Active force was rendered by Reserve crews using F-105, C-130, A-37, and C-7 aircraft. Over 3,000 training missions were used.
8. Close air support using A-37 and F-105 aircraft accounts for 38 sorties and 57 flying hours per quarter.

Mobility Forces

1. Members of C-141 associate units flew returning POWs from Hanoi to the United States during Operation Homecoming. Another crew, commanded by an Air Force Reservist, flew across Siberia to Inkutsk, USSR, to airlift James Torrence to a hospital in Yokota, Japan, and during the Mid-East Crisis between 15 October and 15 November 1,596 aircrew members participated in strategic airlift missions with 152 Air Force Reservists including 24 all Reserve crews actually landing in Tel Aviv with supplies for Israel.
2. Associate productive flying time to MAC in Calendar Year 1973 was: 47,510 hours in C-141 aircraft, 2,765 hours in C-5 aircraft and 3,168 hours in C-9 aircraft.

Mission Support Forces

1. Aerospace Rescue and Recovery units fly HC-130 aircraft in support of all Active duty rescue and recovery efforts and in support of Presidential flights.
2. A Reserve Combat Crew Training squadron trains all Active duty A-37 pilots at Barksdale AFB, Louisiana.
3. A cadre of Reservists from the Office of Special Investigation performed a special audit of the Goose Bay Air Base clubs during their annual active duty for training.

4. Civil Engineering flights performed construction projects for active Air Force installations at Pope AFB, Ellington AFB, Galena AFS, Alaska, King Salmon AFB, Alaska, Zaragosa, Spain, and others. An example of work done was the construction of an aircraft hangar at Rhein-Mein.
5. Communications flights provided active duty support of Rhein-Mein AB, Germany, support active base communications centers during vacations and rotation of personnel.

Individuals

1. Over twelve hundred individual Reservists acting as Air Force Academy liaison officers recruit and counsel potential Academy cadets from High Schools across the country.
2. Mobilization Augmentee Information Officers hosted the Military Wife of the Year in Los Angeles, produced the McGuire AFB Guide, a magazine for personnel transitting the APOE, edited and produced the SAC News Digest (film), supported the Air Force recruiting efforts, produced a 13-week radio serial entitled POW Report (MBS), and conducted tours of active installations nation-wide.
3. Flight nurses working with NASA performed physiological tests associated with the space program.
4. Under guidelines established by the Surgeon General medical personnel provide workload support as a by-product of their inactive and active duty for training conducting flight physicals and working in base hospitals.
5. A Mobilization Augmentee bilingual attorney negotiated a reduction in sentence of an active duty airman in Mexico. Legal officers rendered approximately 36,270 hours of direct legal assistance of this nature to active duty or retired military personnel and over 74,000 hours assisting duty Staff Judge Advocates in various other activities. 256 hours were devoted to Operation Homecoming.
6. Air Force Reserve Chaplains conducted military funerals

at locations remote from the responsible active duty Air Force installation and filled in at bases where Chaplains PCS had not yet been replaced.

Air Force Reserve personnel with their unique talents, continue to provide money-saving services. The services are countless, often unrecorded such as those Reservists who review contracts for the Defense Supply Agency, Civil Engineers who inspect remote ADC radar sites for needed repairs, architects who design special equipment, and research scientists who provide invaluable services at the Air Force Systems Commands' laboratory, while training to perform a wartime mission in the ever-changing military environment.